EVERLASTING FLOWERS. I send thee but a single gift, A little bunch of dry, crisp flowers, Still rainbow-colored, though 'tis long Since sunshine fed them, or the showers. Mere phantoms of those thoughts of love Whose flying seed from Eden blew; God's hand in pity sent them forth,

If Talmud legends are but true. Dear, promise me that when I'm dead, You'll press within my clay-cold hand The same bright everlasting flowers;
I'll bear them through the Silent Land.

I shall not need remembrances Of thee, my own; but still I'll keep These always with me through the dim, Sad shadow of Death's long, long sleep.

Dark waters, in thy blackest gulf-Dark valley, in thy ghastliest cleft, I'll guard these flowers, the types of love, Though nothing but these flowers be left.

Come flame and torture for my sins, Or mercy ope the golden portal, Still, still I'll grasp those changeless flowers, To prove my boundless love immortal. -Trübner's Am. and Oriental Lit. Record.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ABOUT LAWYERS. By John C. Jeaffreson. G. W. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agent: D. Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut.

A very curious work, composed of odds and ends of all kinds about lawyers, is the one laid before the public by Mr. Jeaffreson, of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It treats entirely of English lawyers, and dives into the past with a familiarity and an assiduity which prove that the heart of the writer is in the task, although it frequently happens that he is extremely superficial in the manner in which he treats of it. He restricts himself principally to showing to us the conduct of the bar in the sixteenth. seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and does not deal much with the present. Many portions of the work we think novel and interesting, and we quote a few of them to give our readers an idea of how the lawyers lived a hundred years ago. Thus we are told a number of anecdotes of Sir Thomas More and other legal lights of the old days:-

"Much of his humor was of the sort that is ordinarily called quiet humor, because its effect does not pass off in shouts of merriment. Of this kind of pleasantry he gave the Lieutenant this kind of pleasantry he gave the Lieutenant of the Tower a specimen, when he said, with as much courtesy as frony, 'Assure yourself I do not dislike my cheer; but whenever I do, then spare not to thrust me out of your doors!' Of the same sort were the pleasantries with which, on the morning of his execution, he, with fine consideration for others, strove to divert attention from the cruelty of his doom, 'I see no danger,' he observed, with a smile, to his friend Sir Thomas Pope, shaking his water bottle as Sir Thomas Pope, shaking his water bottle as Sir Thomas Pope, shaking his water bottle as he spoke, 'but that this man may live longer if it please the king.' Finding in the craziness of the scaffold a good pretext for leaning in friendly fashion on his gaoler's arm, he extended his hand to Sir William Kingston, saying, 'Master Lieutenant, I pray you see me safe up: for my coming down let me shift for myself.' Even to the headsman he gave a gentle pleasantry and a smile from the block liself, as he put aside his beard so that the keen blade should not touch it. 'Wait, my good friend, till I have removed my beard,' he said, turning his eyes upwards to the official, 'for it has never offended his highness.'

'His wit was not less ready than brilliant, and "His wit was not less ready than brilliant, and on one occasion its readiness saved him from a sudden and horrible death. Sitting on the roof of his high gate-house at Chelsea, he was enjoying the beauties of the Thames and the sunny richness of the landscape, when his solitude was broken by the unlooked-for arrival of a wandering maniac. Wearing the horn and dge of a Bediamite, the unfortunate creature showed the signs of his malady in his ed ment as well as his countenance. Having his eye downwards from the parapet to the foot of the tower, he conceived a mad desire to huri the Chancellor from the flat roof. 'Leap, Tom'! leap!' screamed the athletic fellow, laying a ferp!' screamed the athlette fellow, laying a firm hand on More's shoulder. Fixing his attention with a steady look, More said, coolly, 'Let us first throw my little dog down, and see what sport that will be.' In a trice the dog was thrown into the air. 'Good!' said More, feigning delight at the experiment; 'now run down, felpit the dog, and we'll throw him off again.' fetch the dog, and we'll throw him off again. Obeying the command, the dangerous intruder left Mr. More free to secure himself by a bar,

and to summon assistance with his voice

"For a good end this wise and mirth-loving lawyer would play the part of a practical joker; and it is recorded that by a jest of the practical and it is recorded that by a jest of the practical sort he gave a wholesome lesson to an old civic magistrate, who, at the Sessions of the Old Bailey, was continually telling the victims of cut-purses that they had only themselves to thank for their losses—that purses would never be cut if their wearers took proper care to retain them in their possession. These orations tain them in their possession. These orations always terminated with, 'I never lose my purse; out-purses never take my purse; no, l'aith, because I take proper care of it. To teach his worship wisdom, and cure him of his self-sufficiency, More engaged a cut-purse to relieve the magistrate of his money-bag whilst he sat upon the bench. A story is recorded of protections. the bench. A story is recorded of another Bailey judge who became the victim of a thief under very ridiculous circums ances. Whilst he was presiding at the trial of a thief in the Old Bailey, Sir John Sylvester, Recorder of London, sald incidentally that he had left his watch at home. The trial ended in an acquittal: the prisoner had no sooner gained his liberty than he hastened to the Recorder's house, and sent in word to Lady Sylvester that he was a constable and had been sent from the Old Balley to fetch her husband's watch. When the Recorder returned home and found he had lost his watch, it is to be feared that Lady Sylvester lost her usual equanimity. Apropas of these stories, Lord Campbell tells how, at the opening period of his professional career, soon after the publication of his 'Nisi Prius Reports,' he on circuit successfully defended. after the publication of his 'Nisi Prius Reports,' he on circuit successfully defended a prisoner charged with a criminal offense; and how, whilst the success of his advocacy was still quickening his pulses, he discovered that his late client, with whom he held a confidential conversation, had contrived to relieve him of his pocket book, full of bank notes. As soon as the presiding judge, Lord Chief Brion Macdonald, heard of the mishap of the reporting barrister, he exclaimed, 'What! does Mr. Campbell think that no one is entitled to take notes in Court except himself?'

"By the urbane placidity which marked the

'Why did you suffer me to sleep thus exposed?' asked the Lord Keeper, waking in a fit of shivering from slumber into which his servant had allowed him to drop, as he sat to be shaved in a place where there was a sharp current of air. 'Sir, I durst not disturb you,' answered the punctilious valet, with a lowly obeisance. Having eyed him for a few seconds, Sir Nicholas frose and said, 'By your civility I lose my life.' Whereupon the Lord Keeper relired to the bed from which he never rose.

"Amongst Elizabethan Judges who aimed at sprightliness on the Bench, Hatton merits a place; but there is reason to think that the idlers, who crowded his court to admire the foppishness of his judicial costume, did not get one really good mot from his lips to every ten bright sayings that came from the clever barristers practising before him. One of the best things attributed to him is a pun. In a case concerning the limits of certain land, the counselon one stile having a spring the syntame. risters practising before him. One of the best things attributed to him is a pun. In a case concerning the limits of certain land, the counsel on one side having remarked with explanatory emphasis, 'We lie on this side, my Lord,' and the counsel on the other side having interposed with equal vehemence, 'We lie on this side, my Lord,' the Lord Chancellor leaned backwards, and dryly observed, 'If you lie on both sides, whom am I to believe?' In Elizabethan England the pun was as great a power in the jocularity of the law courts as it is at present; the few surviving wittleisms that are supposed to exemplify Egerton's lighter mood on the bench being for the most part feeble attempts at punning. For instance, when he was asked, during his tenure of the Mastership of the Rolls, to commit,'a cause, i.e., to refer it to a Master in Chancery, he used to answer, 'What has the cause done that it should be committed?' It is also recorded of him that, when he was asked or his signature to a petition of which he disapproved, he would tear it in pleces with both bands, saying, 'You want my hand to this?' You shall have it; ay, and both my hands, toe.

"Of Egerton's student days a story is extant."

Of Egerton's student days a story is extant, which has merits, independent of its truth or want of truth. The hostess of a Smithfield tavern had received a sum of money from three graziers, in trust for them, and on engagement graziers, in trust for them, and on engagement to restore it to them on their joint demand. Soon after this transfer, one of the co-depositors, fraudulently representing himself to be acting as the agent of the other two, induced the old lady to give him possession of the whole of the money, and thereupon absconded. Forthwith the other two depositors brought an action against the landlady, and were on the point of gaining a decision in their favor, when young Egerion, who had been taking notes of young Egerion, who had been taking notes of the trial, rose as amicus cariae, and argued, 'This money, by the contract, was to be returned to three, but two only sue—where is the third? let him appear with the others; till then the money cannot be demanded from her.' Nonsuit for

the plaintiffs—for the young student a hum of commendation.

"Many of the pungent sayings current in Westminster Hall at the present time, and attributed to eminent advocates who either are still upon the forensic stage, or have recently withdrawn from it, were common jests amongst the lawyers of the seventeen in century. What law student now eating dinners at the Temple has not heard the story of Sergeant Wilkins, who, on drinking a pot of stout in the middle of the day, explained that, as he was about to appear in Court, he thought it right to fuddle his brain down to the intellectual standard of a British jury. This merry thought, two hundred and fifty years since, was currently attributed to Sir John Milicent, of Cambridgeshire, of whom it is recorded—'being asked now he did conforme himselfe to the grave justices his brothers, when they met, "Why, in faithe, sayes he, "I have no way but to drinke myself downe to the capacitie of the Bench."

"Another wittleism, currently attributed to various recent celebrities, but usually fathered upon Richard Brinsley Sheridan—on whose reputation have been heaped the brilliant mots of many a speaker whom he never heard, and the indiscretions of many a signer whom he ithdrawn from it, were common jests amongst

many a speaker whom he never heard, and the indiscretions of many a sinner whom he never knew-is certainly sold as Shaftesbury's bright and unprincipled career. When Charles Il exclaimed, 'Shaftesbury, you are the most profligate man in my dominions,' the reckless Chancellor answered, 'of a subject, sir, I believe I sm. It is likely enough that Shaftesbury merely repeated the wittleism of a previous courtier; but it is certain that Sheridan was not the first to strike out the pun."

Many pleasant sketches are given of the Lord Chief Barons, whose names are familiar to all students of law, and, in fact, to all wellread people. Mr. Jeaffreson tells us of their luxurious style of living, or their extreme penuriousness, towards the close of his work:-"Even at the present day lawyers have reason to be grateful to Bacon for the promotitude with which, on taking pos session of the Marble Chall

he revived the ancient usages of earlier holders of the seal, and set an example of courteous hos-pitality to the bar, which no subsequent Chan-cellor has been able to disregard without loss of respect and prestige. Though a short attack of gont qualified the new pleasure of his elevation—an attack attributed by the sufferer to his removal 'from a field air to a Thames air,' i. e., from Gray's Inn to the south side of the Strand—Lord Keeper Bacon lost no time in summonton the the total standard post and most amount barristers. -Lord Keeper Bacon lost no time in summon-ing the judges and most eminent barristers to his table; and though the gravity of his indis-position, or the dignity of his office, forbade him to join in the feast, he sat and spoke pleasantly with them when the dishes had been removed. Yesterday,' he wrote to Buckingham, 'which was my weary day, I bid all the judges to din-ner, which was not used to be, and entertained ner, which was not used to be, and entertained them in a private withdrawing chamber with the learned counsel. When the feast was past I came amongst them and sat me down at the end of the table, and prayed them to think I was one of them, and but a foreman. Yor let us, whilst recalling Bacon's bounteous hospitalities, fall in justice to his great rival, Sir Edward Coke—who, though he usually held himself aloof from frivolous amusement, and cared but little for expensive repasts, would with a liberal hand place lordly dishes before lordly guests; and of whom it is recorded in the 'Apophthegmes,' that when any great visitor dropped in upon him for pot-luck without dropped in upon him for pot-luck without notice he was wont to say, 'Sir, since you sent me no notice of your coming, you must dine with me; but if I had known of it in time I would

with me; but if I had known of it in time I would have dised with you."

"From such great men as Lord Nottingham and Lord Guildford, who successively kept high state in Queen street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to fat puisses occupying sang houses in close proximity to the Inns of Court, and lower downwards to leaders of the bar and juniors sleeping as well as working in chambers, the Restoration lawyers were conspicuous promoters of the hilarity which was one of the most prominent and least offensive characteristics of Charles II's London. Lord Nottingham's sumptuous hospitalities were the more creditable, because he voluntarily relinquished his claim to £4000 per annum, which the royal bounty had assigned him as a fund to be expended in official entertainments. Similar praise cannot be awarded to Lord Guildford; but justice compels the admission that, notbut justice compels the admission that, not-withstanding his love of money, he maintained

the prestige of his place, so, far as a hospitable table and profuse domestic expanditure could support it. "Contrasting strongly with the lawyers of this period, who copied in miniature the im-pressive state of Clarendon's princely establishpressive state of Clarendon's princely establishment in Court except himself"
"By the urbane placidity which marked the ntterance of his happiest speaches, Sir Mcholas Bacon often recalled to his hearers the courteous easiness of More's reporters. Keeping his own pace in society, as well as an Kie Court of Chancery, neither satire nor informatity could ruffle dainfully at his modes. Country mansion, told with the place was too small, locking distinct the place was too small, he answered your highness has made me too great for my house.' Leicester having sadenly asked him for his sentiments requeen, who pressed him for his sentiments requeen his locked his his pressions his locked his his his pressions his locked his his pressions his locked his his his his his ment, were the jovial, catch-singing, three-bottle lawyers—who preferred drunkenness to pomp; an caken table, surrounded by jolly fellows, to ante-rooms crowded with obsequi-

diverting it certainly was but prudent in the Lord Chancellor I shall never think It. The fun of Mountfort's imitations was often it. The fun of Mountfort's imitations was often beightened by the presence of the persons whom they held up to derision—some of whom would see and express natural displeasure at the affront: whilst others, quite unconscious of their own peculiarities, joined loudly in the laughter that was directed against themselves.

"As pet buffoon of the Tories about town, Mountfort was followed, at a considerable distance of time, by Estcourt—an actor who united wit and fine humor with irresistible powers of mimicry; and who contrived to acquire the respect and affectionate regard of many of those famous Whigs whom it was allke his pleasure and his business to render ridiculous. In the Spectator Steele paid him a tribute of cordial admiration; and Cibber, noticing the marvellous fidelity of his imitations, has recorded, 'This man was so amazing and extraordinary a 'This man was so amazing and extraordinary a mimic that no man or woman, from the coquette to the privy counsellor, ever moved or spoke hefore him, but he could carry their voice, look mien, and motion instantly into another com pany. I have heard him make long harangue

pany. I have heard him make long harangues, and form various arguments, even in the manner of thicking of an eminent pleader of the bar, with every the least article and singularity of his utterances so perfectly imitated, that he was very after (psc, scarce to be distinguished from the original."

"With the exception of Kenyou and Edon, and one or two less conspicuous instances of judicial penuriousness, the judges of the Georgian period were hospitable entertainers. Chief Justice Lee, who died in 1754, gained credit for an adequate knowledge of law by the sumptuousness and frequency of the dinners with which he regaled his brothers of the bench and Jearned counsellors. Chief Justice Mausfield's habitual counsellors. Chief Justice Mausfield's habitual temperance and comparative indifference to the pleasures of the table did not cause him to be neglectful of bospitable duties. Notwithstand-ing the cold formality of Lord Hardwicke's entertainments, and the charges of niggardliness preferred against Lady Hardwicke's domestic system by opposition satirists, Philip Yorke used to entertain the chiefs of his profession with pomp, if not with affability. Thurlow entertained a somewhat too limited circle of riends with English fare and a superabundance of choice port in Great Ormond street. Throughout his public career, Alexander Wedderburn was a lavish and delightful host, amply atoning in the opinion of frivolous society for his political faisity by the excellence and number of his grand dinners. On entering the place of Solicitor-General, he spent £8000 on a service of piate; and as Lord Longiborough ne gratified he bar and dazzled the fashionable world by hospitality alike sumptuous and brilliant.
"Several of the Georgian lawyers had strong

redifications for particular dishes or articles of diet. Thurlow was very fanciful about his fruit; and in his later years he would give way to ludicrous irritability, if inferior grapes or faulty peaches were placed before him. At Brighton, in his delightful years, the ex-Chancellor's indignation at a dish of defective wall-fruit was dignation at a dish of defective wall-fruit was so lively that—to the inexpressible astonishment of Horne Tooke and other guests—he caused the whole of a very fine dessert to be thrown out of the window upon the Marine parade. Baron Graham's weakness was for oysters, eaten as a preparatory whet to the appetite before dinner; and it is recorded of him that on a certain occasion, when he had been indulging in this favorite preprandial exercise, he observed with pleasant humor:—'Oysters he observed with pleasant humor.—Oysters taken before dinner are said to sharpen the appetite; but I have just consumed half a barrel of fine hatives—and speaking honestly, I am bound to say that I don't feel quite as hungry as when I began.' Thomas Manners Sutton's peculiar penchant was for salads; and in a mo-ment of impulsive kindness be gave Lady Morgan the recipe for his favorite salad—a comound of rare merit and mysterious properties Bitterly did the old lawyer repent his unwis munificence when he read 'O'Donnell.' Warml displeased with the political sentiments of the novel, he ordered it to be burnt in the servants' hall, and exclaimed, peevishly, to Lady Manners, 'I wish I had not given her the secret of my salad.' In no ordinary product did Lord Ellenborough find greater delight did Lord Ellenborough had greater delight than lobster-sauce; and he gave expression to his high regard for that soothing and delicate compound when he decided that persons engaged in lobster-fishery were exempt from legal liability to impressment. Then is not, inquired his lordship, with solemn pathos; 'the lobster-fishery a fishery, and a most important fishery, of this kingdom, though carried on in shallow water? The framers of the law well knew that the produce of the deep sea, without the produce of the shallow water, would be of the produce of the shallow water, would be of comparatively small value, and intended that turbot, when placed upon our table, should be flanked by good lobster-sauce,' Eidon's singu-lar passion for fried 'liver and bacon' was amongst his most notorious and least pleasant peculiarities. Even the Finite negational scended to litmor this remarkable taste by ordering a dish of liver and bacon to be placed on the table when the Chancellor dined with Even the Prince Regent cond on the table when the Chancellor dined with him at Brighton. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, was, however, less ready to pander to a depraved appetite. Lord Eldon said, 'It will give me great pleasure to dine with you, and since you are good enough to ask me to order a dish that shall test your new chef's powers—I wish you'd tell your Frenchman to fry some liver and bacon for me.' 'Are you laughing at me or my cook?' asked Sir John Leach, stiffly, thinking that the Chancellor was bent on ridiculing his luxurious mode of living. 'At neither,' answered Eldon, with equal simplicity and truth; 'I was only ordering the dish which I enjoy beyond all other dishes.'

"Although Eldon's penuriousness was grossly exaggerated by his detractors, it cannot be questioned that either through indolence, or love of money, or some other kind of selftshness, he was very neglectful of his hospitable duties to the bench and the bar. 'Verliy he is working off the arrears of the Lord Chavcellor,' said Romilly, when Sir Thomas Plummer, the Master of the Rolls, cave a succession of dinners to the bar. when Sir Thomas Plummer, the Master of the Rolls, gave a succession of dinners to the bar; and such a remark would not have escaped the lips of the decorous and amiable Romilly had not circumstances fully justified it. Still it is unquestionable that Eldon's Cabinet dinners were suitably expansive; and that he never grudged his choicest port to the old attorneys and subordinate placemen who were his obsequious companions towards the close of his career. For the charges of sordid parsimony so frequently preferred against Kenyon it is to be feared there were better grounds. Under the steadily strengthening spell of avarice he ceased to invite even old friends to his table; and it was rumored that in course of time his domestic servants complained with reason that they tic servants complained with reason that they were required to consume the same fare their master deemed sufficient for himself. Lord Kenyon's house,' a wit exclaimed, 'all the year through it is Lent in the kitchen, and Passion Week in the parlor.' Another caustic quidnunc remarked, 'In his lordship's kitchen the fire is dull, but the spits are always bright; whereupon Jekyll interposed with an assumption of lestiness. 'Spits' in the name of common sense I order you not to talk about his spits, for nothing turns upon them.'

"Very different was the temper of Erskine who spent money faster than Kenyon saved it, and who died in indigence after holding the Great Seal of England, and making for many years a finer income at the bar than any of his contemporaries not enjoying crown patronage. Many are the bright pictures preserved to us of his hospitality to politicians and lawyers, wits, and people of fashion; but nume of the scenesis more characteristic than the dinner described by the second Populity when that good many more characteristic than the dinner described by Sir Samuel Romlily, when that good man met at Erskine's Hampstead villa the chiefs of the opposition and Mr. Pinkney, the American Minister. 'Among the light, trifling topics of conversation after dinner,' says Sir Samuel Romilly, 'It may be worth while to mention one, as it strongly characterizes Lord Erskine. He has glways expressed and felt a strong sympa-thy with animals. He has talked for years of a bill he was to bring into Parliament to prevent expelity towards them. He has always had some bill he was to bring into Parliament to prevent coulty towards them. He has always had some favorite animal to whom he has been much attached, and of whom all his acquaintance have a number of anecdoles to relate; a favorite dog which he used to bring, when he was at the bar, to all his consultations; another favorite dog, which, at the time when he was Lord Chancellor, hehimself rescued in the street from some boys who were about to kill it under the pretense of its being mad; a favorite goose, which followed him wherever he walked about his street a favorite made and other dump followed him wherever he walked about his grounds; a favorite macaw, and other dumb favorites without number. He told us now that he had got two favorite leeches. He had been blooded by them last autumn when he had been taken dangerously ill at Portsmouth; they had saved his life, and he had brought them with him to town, had ever since kept them in a glass, had himself every day given them fresh water, and had formed a friendship for them. He said he was sure they both knew him and were grateful to him. He had given them different names, "Home" and "Cline" (the names of two celebrated surgeons), their dispositions being quite different. After a good deal of conversation about them, he went himself, brought them out of his library, and placed them in their glass upon the table. It is impossible, however, without the vivacity, the tones, the details, and the gestures of Lord Erskine, to give an adequate idea of this singular scene.' Amongst the listeners to Erskine,

whilst be spoke eloquently and with fervor of the virtues of his two leeches, were the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Gienville, Lord Grer, Lord Hol-land, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Henry Petty, and Thomas Grenville."

But we cannot continue our quotations. Enough has been given to show the spirit of the work. It is spicy and pleasant, conveying a good deal of information, but at the same time exhibiting no depth in treating of the subject. It is handsomely issued by Carleton.

THE CHILD'S OWN BOOK OF FAIRY TALES. Illustrated by Dore and Crulkshauk. Duffield Ashmead: Philadelphia.

We have received, in three beautifully executed volumes, all the fairy tales which so delight the little ones. Mr. Ashmead, in getting up this collection, has supplied a store of reading to the children for the Christmas holidays for which many little hearts will thank him. His collection is full and carefully selected. It comprises all those dear old stories which used to gladden our fancies when we were children, and probably does so still with the juveniles. It is elegantly illustrated, all of the pictures being by the most celebrated artists, and admirably executed. The type is fine, large, and clear, while the binding is just such as to delight the eye of the child. Being in three volumes, ample field is given for the insertion of all the stories applicable to the wants of the children.

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THE ECONOMICAL HOME AND COOK BOOK, By Elizabeth Nicholson, Philadelphia; D. Ash-mead, No. 724 Chesnut street.

bound, and is well illustrated.

This is the sixth edition of this standard work of household literature. It is filled with over five hundred receipts for the manufacture of the dainties of the table, which we can appreciate, if we cannot judge of their preparation. That it has gone through six editions is the best evidence of its value. We would not be so presumptuous as to venture to express an opinion as to its merits, but only state that it has a high reputation, which it seems to deserve. It is published in a cheap form for daily use.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESSES IN 1844 AND 1845, By Salmon P. Chase and Charles D. Cleave-giand. Philadelphia: J. A. Bancroft & Co., No. 512 Arch street.

These addresses, delivered nearly a quarter of a century ago, show how far both these gentlemen were ahead of their times, and prove Mr. Chase a statesman of keen discernment, and one with a fixed love of liberty, for in those days it was not considered a fashionable thing to be an abolitionist. But he stood up then boldly for his principles. The work is of peculiar interest at the present time, and will doubtless have a large sale, as it deserves, for it is a political curiosity. A public man consistent for twenty-five years! Mirabile dictu!

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